

Reforming the Wild Horse and Burro Program

The Secretary and the BLM recently outlined a new national management strategy for protecting America's iconic wild horses and the open lands on which they roam, which BLM is beginning to implement in 2010.

Since 1971, when Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management has proudly managed the Nation's wild horses and burros. In four decades under the BLM's protection, wild horse populations that were once fast disappearing from the American scene have returned to rapid growth.

This success in reviving wild horse populations, however, has created a new set of challenges for BLM and the landscapes they manage. Wild horse herds have grown substantially. The total wild horse and burro population is now approximately 69,000. This number includes approximately 37,000 currently roaming the public land, and approximately 32,000 held in expensive short-term corrals and long-term pastures. With no natural predators, wild horse populations on the range continue to grow. Additionally, arid western lands and watersheds cannot support a population this large without significant damage to the environment that threatens all wildlife species that depend on healthy rangelands, including wild horses. To prevent starvation of animals and to protect the lands from over-grazing, the BLM each year moves thousands of wild horses to short-term corrals and long-term pastures.

The BLM's management strategy up to this point has primarily focused on removing animals off the range in an effort to reach appropriate management population level, offering these gathered animals up for adoption, and placing any unadopted horses in holding facilities. However, declining adoption rates over the last several years and feed and fuels costs, among other factors, have led to holding costs that are no longer affordable. The current path of the wild horse and burro program is not sustainable for the animals, the environment, or the taxpayer.

To respond to these challenges, on October 7, 2009, Secretary Salazar announced a new comprehensive long-term plan to put the wild horse and burro program on a sustainable track. Full implementation of the plan requires increased funding in the short-term and additional legislative authorities. The plan identifies three management strategies to improve the protection and management of wild horses: managing sustainable herds on western rangelands through the aggressive application of fertility control measures; establishing new wild horse preserves, primarily in the Midwest and East for horses that must be removed from western rangelands; and providing special designations for selected treasured herds in the West.

Wild horse population growth rates must be brought into balance with adoption demand to ensure that the herds on our western rangelands are kept at more sustainable levels. Only by reducing breeding populations of wild horses on western rangelands will this program come into balance. The Secretary's plan should achieve sustainable populations on the range through far more aggressive use of fertility control than is currently practiced, active management of sex ratios on the range, and possibly the introduction of non-reproducing herds in some existing herd management areas. At the same time, the success of the plan depends on the placement of more animals into good homes by making BLM adoptions more flexible where appropriate.

The BLM envisions the establishment of a new set of wild horse preserves across the Nation, particularly on the productive grasslands of the Midwest and in the East. We must consider siting these preserves in areas outside the Western States because water and forage are extremely limited in the West, and drought and wildfire threaten both rangeland and animal health. These new preserves would be located on lands (or interests in lands) acquired by the BLM, and/or partners, and would be home to non-reproducing herds of wild horses. They would provide excellent opportunities to celebrate the historic significance of wild horses, showcase these animals to the American public, and serve as natural assets that support local tourism and economic activity. The budget provides funding for the acquisition of one preserve in 2011.

Lastly, the Secretary's plan will showcase certain unique herds on public lands in the West that deserve special recognition. These select herds would be highlighted with Secretarial or possibly Congressional designations. The special designations would highlight the unique qualities of America's wild horses, providing a focal point for publicity, environmental education and increased eco-tourism that could boost the economies of nearby rural communities.

The 2011 BLM budget request includes a program increase of \$12.0 million in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program to support implementation of the Secretary's plan. In addition, the BLM budget includes an increase of \$42.5 million in land acquisition funding to purchase land for one wild horse preserve. The plan will enable BLM to achieve appropriate management population levels on the range in the near future.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wild Horse & Burro (\$000)	49,913	63,986	-265	+12,000	75,721	+11,735
FTE	147	152	0	+5	157	+5
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Adopt-A-Horse Program (52xx)	433	375			375	0
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses ((9830))	1,500	1,500			1,500	0
						0
Major Program IT Investments:						
WHBPS: 010-04-01-03-01-0427-00	360	360			378	+18

* The 2009 Actual column includes an increase of \$9,300,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Program Increase	+12,000	+5
TOTAL, Program Changes	+12,000	+5

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program budget request is \$75,721,000 and 157 FTE, a program change of +\$12,000,000 and +5 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted.

Wild Horse and Burro Management Program Increase (+12,000,000 / +5 FTE Positions)

The increase will enhance application of fertility control for the reduction of population growth rates, which in turn will also reduce the number of animals placed in holding, and to care for unadopted animals which are estimated to number 45,955 by the end of FY 2011. Holding costs for these unadopted animals in FY 2011 are expected to be approximately \$47.8 million. These costs will equate to over 63 percent of the program's budget in FY 2011. The Secretary's wild horse and burro management initiative helps address the increases in holding costs.

Secretary's Wild Horse and Burro Initiative

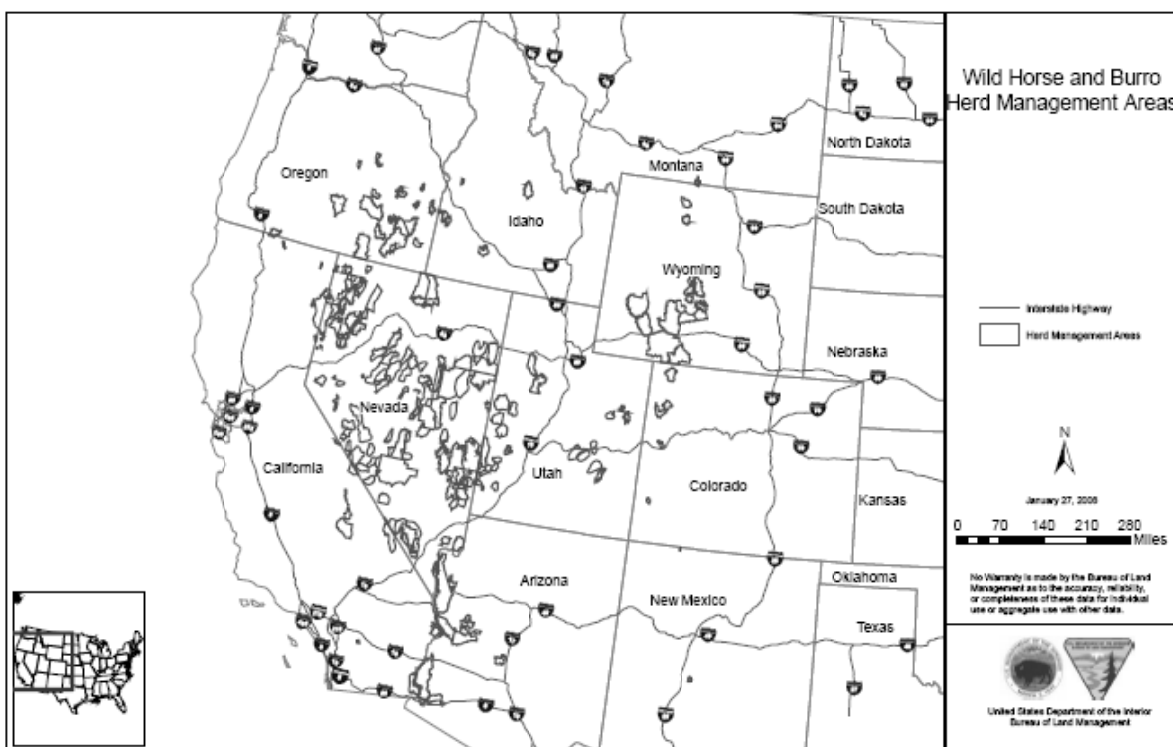
In keeping with its mandate to manage and protect wild horses and burros, protect the rangeland from the impacts of overpopulation, and respond to the findings and recommendations of a 2009 Government Accountability Office report (GAO-09-77), all

described in more detail below, on October 7, 2009 Secretary Salazar announced a new initiative to redirect the wild horse and burro program and put it on a sustainable track.

The 2011 budget request will allow the BLM to begin implementing the actions outlined in the Secretary's initiative. The initiative calls for a national solution to wild horse management issues, which have been a traditionally Western concern, and lays out three strategies to protect, manage, and honor these living legends. These strategies call for managing sustainable herds on western rangelands, establishing new preserves primarily in the Midwest and East for horses that must be removed from western rangelands, and special designations for selected treasured herds in the west.

Managing Sustainable Herds on Western Rangelands

Central to the Secretary's Initiative is applying new strategies aimed at balancing wild horse and burro population growth rates with public adoption demand, thus minimizing the number of animals that must be removed from the range and placed in expensive short-term holding facilities.



Fertility Control on Mares

In cooperation with its partner, the Humane Society of the United States, the BLM has contracted with the United States Geological Survey to research and develop the fertility control drug Porcine Zona Pellucida (PZP). To date, the research studies show this drug to be effective in preventing pregnancy in wild mares. Though not yet published, preliminary results in the McCullough Peaks Herd Management Area indicate that PZP reduced the foaling rate in untreated mares from 80.0 percent to 28.0 percent in mares who were treated in 2006; in 2007 from 83.3 percent to 38.2 percent; and in 2008 from 69.0 percent to 29.0 percent.

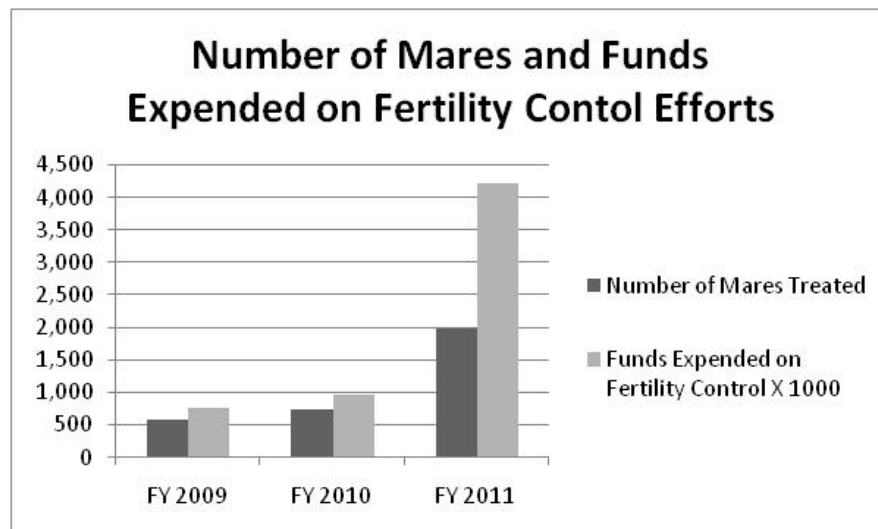
The Secretary's initiative proposes a more aggressive use of this drug to slow the population growth rate in the wild herds currently occupying Western rangelands. Because gathers are typically only 80 percent to 90 percent efficient, often times too few animals can be captured to both reduce population appropriate management levels and treat and release a significant number of mares. To effectively reduce population growth, 70 percent to 90 percent of breeding age mares in a herd must be treated.

In FY 2011 the BLM will begin a program of gathering herds already at or near the appropriate management level to apply the drug to wild mares and return them to the range. Thus, BLM will gather about 2,500 additional animals under this scenario and apply the fertility control to about 1,990 mares. The term appropriate management level means the population level where the wild horses and burros are in ecological balance with their habitat. In addition to applying fertility control, the sex ratios in the herds will be skewed in favor of male horses. Both fertility control and sex ratio skewing are strategies to slow population growth.

In addition, BLM will continue gathering overpopulated herds (not yet at appropriate management levels) for removal, to treat as many mares as possible with the fertility control drug and then released back on to the range. The following table and chart shows that as the BLM implements the Secretary's initiative, the program will increase its use of the fertility control drug and decrease the need for placing additional animals in holding.

Number of Mares Treated with Fertility Control			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Gathers to Achieve AML / Slow Population Growth with Fertility Control	588	750	750
* Fertility Control Gathers	0	0	1,240
Total Mares Treated	588	750	1,990
Total Fertility Costs (\$000)	\$769	\$981	\$4,224

* Fertility control will be applied to Herd Management Areas that have already achieved appropriate management levels. Animals are gathered, fertility control applied, and the animals released.



In addition to applying fertility control to assist in slowing population growth rates on Western public rangelands, the BLM will also implement the following actions:

- the active management of sex ratios on the range (skewed in favor of stallions to reduce the annual number of foal births);

- and the introduction of non-reproducing herds of geldings in some of the BLM's existing Herd Management Areas in 10 Western states. The new strategies would also include placing more animals into private care.

Preserves

The Secretary's initiative also proposes the designation of a new wild horse preserve with the acquisition of acres on the productive grasslands in the Midwestern or Eastern areas of the country. Given limits on forage and water in the West because of persistent drought and catastrophic wildfire, any Midwestern or Eastern lands acquired by the BLM and/or its partners would provide an excellent opportunity to showcase these historic animals with the potential for boosting eco-tourism in rural communities. The wild horses placed in the preserve would be non-reproducing.

The Secretary is proposing to manage the new preserves either directly by the BLM or through cooperative agreements between the BLM and private non-profit organizations or other partners to reduce the agency's off-the-range holding costs. BLM-owned preserves will be operated by the BLM, or through cooperative agreements between BLM and partners. In addition to the \$12.0 million request for program increase in FY 2011, the BLM's Land Acquisition Program budget request includes a total of \$42.5 million for the acquisition of lands for a wild horse preserve. A preserve will differ from a contracted long-term holding facility in that it would be managed and operated by the BLM or an agency partner through a cooperative agreement, and would be open to the public creating opportunities for viewing, tourism and education. The preserve is similar to a contracted long-term holding facility in that both serve as pastures providing life-time care for unadopted animals. Currently long-term holding facilities are on private ranch lands secured through contracts.

Treasured Herds

Lastly, the BLM will showcase certain herds on public lands in the West that deserve recognition with Secretarial or possibly congressional designations. These designations would highlight the special qualities of America's wild horses while generating eco-tourism for nearby rural communities.

The overall objective of the Secretary's initiative is to ensure the health of the public lands so that the species that depend on them – including wild horses and burros – can thrive. Toward that end, the Secretary's proposals would put the national WHB Management Program on a sustainable course.

The proposed funding will also support the hiring of 5 new FTE's including 2 specialists in Nevada, 2 specialists in Oregon, and 1 specialist in Idaho. These new positions will be responsible for herd management activities such as population inventory; fertility control and other population management actions that will include conducting removal operations to achieve appropriate management levels; administering adoptions and sale of excess animals; and the care of animals in holding that are not adopted or sold.

The BLM's goal is to achieve appropriate management levels of about 26,600 wild horses and burros on public rangelands in the near future. Achieving appropriate management levels, along with implementing additional management actions to slow population growth, will enable the Bureau to balance the annual number of animals removed from the range with the number of animals expected to be adopted annually in future years.

The BLM will also make every effort to increase the number of animals placed in good homes through the adoption program by increasing the program's marketing efforts that will offer incentives to encourage sales and adoptions; and continue its partnership with the Mustang Heritage Foundation.

Appropriations language is included in the BLM Budget to authorize the purchase of land for horse preserves and provide BLM with the authority to manage them. Other aspects of the Secretary's Wild Horse and Burro Initiative will require authorizing legislation. The Secretary's initiative will bring the reproduction and replacement rate of wild horses into closer alignment with the number adopted out each year, eliminating the need for any additional holding facilities in the near future.

Protecting and Managing Wild Horses and Burros

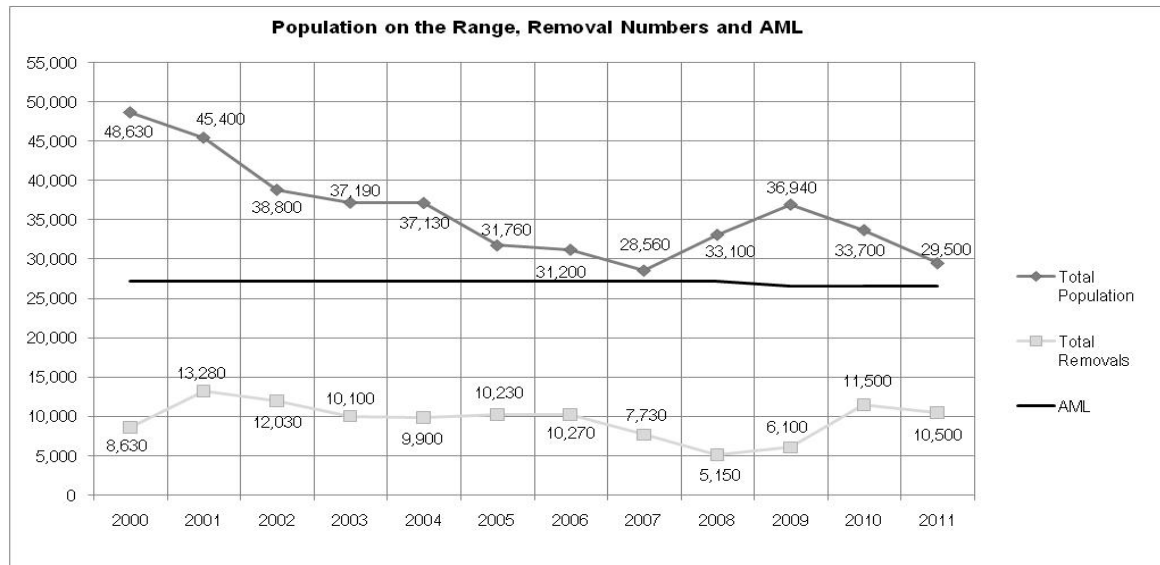
Under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros that roam Western public rangelands. The BLM manages these historic animals as part of its overall multiple-use mission.

When Congress passed the 1971 law, it found that wild horses and burros – designated as “living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West” – were “fast disappearing from the American scene” because of their lack of legal protection. Now, nearly 40 years after that landmark law was enacted, these special animals are experiencing robust population growth under Federal protection. In fact, wild horse and burro herds, which have virtually no natural predators, grow at a rate of about 20 percent a year.

Impacts from Overpopulated Herds

Because herds can double in size about every four years, the BLM must take measures to slow population growth rates through fertility control and other strategies. Still thousands of wild horses and burros must be removed from the range each year to protect public rangelands from the environmental impacts of herd overpopulation and in response to rangeland conditions. Currently, the Western rangeland free-roaming population of 37,000 wild horses and burros exceeds by about 10,000 the number the BLM has determined can exist in balance with other public rangeland resources and uses. It is estimated the current population of wild horses will decrease to a population on the range of approximately 29,500 by FY 2011 through BLMs planned gathers, a level of almost 20,000 fewer animals than were on the range in FY 2000. The graph below reflects the February populations of wild horses and burros that are estimated on February 28 of each year, rather than on September 30, which precedes the foaling period in horses.

The need to manage populations is fully recognized by Congress in the 1971 law. Section 1333 of the law mandates that once the Secretary of the Interior “determines...on the basis of all information currently available to him, that an overpopulation exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” It also provides for controlling populations by sterilization or other options, thus authorizing the use fertility control drugs and sex ratio adjustments.



Note: The total population numbers are a result from the February census conducted annually.

Government Accountability Office Finding: “Critical Crossroads”

When excess horses and burros are removed, the BLM feeds and cares for these animals in short-term corrals and long-term pastures while trying to place as many as possible into private care through adoptions or sales. Since 1971, the Bureau has adopted out nearly 225,000 wild horses and burros.

While the BLM is working hard to boost adoptions, the public's demand for adoptable wild horses has declined sharply in recent years (down from approximately 5,700 in FY 2005 to 3,500 in FY 2009), leaving more than 39,500 horses and burros in corrals and pastures that must be kept operating at an annual cost of \$35.9 million as of FY 2010. This figure, which is rising as the number of animals in holding increases, resulted in 70 percent of the program's enacted funding level (\$40.6 million) in FY 2009. This necessitated a reprogramming of \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program, resulting in a 2009 actual spending level of \$49.9 million. Animals in holding, it should be noted, retain their “wild” status and remain under the protection of the BLM, which does not sell or send any horses or burros to slaughter.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed BLM's wild horse and burro program in FY 2009 (GAO-09-77). The GAO found that while BLM has made progress toward establishing and achieving appropriate management levels, one of the vital challenges BLM faces is the limited options for dealing with unadoptable animals. Thus, GAO made 5 recommendations: (1) finalize and issue the new Wild Horse and Burro Program Handbook to standardize how appropriate management levels is to be established; (2) improve the accuracy of population estimates; (3) provide information on the treatment of animals to the public; (4) develop alternatives for long-term holding facilities and seek legislative changes if necessary; and (5) discuss with Congress ways to comply with provisions of the act that require destruction or sale without limitation of unadopted horses. The BLM accepted the recommendations, and has implemented all but the first recommendation. The FY 2011 budget increase will provide the funding necessary to continue implementation of the GAO's recommendations.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	44% 78/ 180	66% 119/ 180	66% 119/ 180	71% 128/ 180	+5%	85%
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$57,406	\$78,980	\$79,245	\$91,245	+\$12,000	\$91,245
Actual/Projected Cost Per Herd Management Area (in dollars)	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$736,000	\$663,697	\$665,924	\$712,851	+\$46,927	\$596,895
Comments	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$12,000,000 which will result in a 5% improvement, or an additional 9 Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. The 2011 increase allows the Wild Horse & Burro (WHB) Program to apply a greater number of fertility control treatments, gather and hold additional horses, and continue adoption events. In 2010, the BLM received \$63.9 million in direct appropriations for the WHB Program, an increase of \$26,528,000 which allowed the WHB Program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which resulted in a 22% improvement in HMAs meeting objectives of FY 2009. The actual performance measure cost includes: direct and indirect appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. The HMA number has been reduced from 199 to 180. Smaller HMAs has been combined to facilitate efficiencies in management. Note: FY 2010 Budget Justifications state that smaller HMAs in BLM Nevada was combined to form larger complexes, and this change would reduce the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. The planned change of 188 was actually reduced to 180 HMAs in 2009.							
Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.								
Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2011 at the 2010 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.								
Column D: Out-year performance beyond 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM WHB Management Program is responsible for:

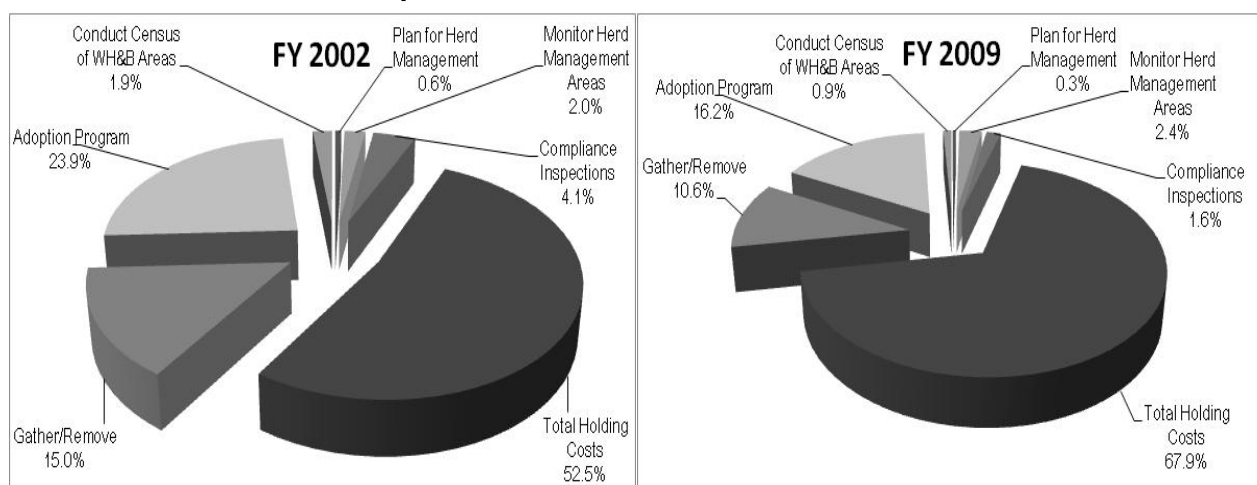
- Implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, which requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.
- Maintaining a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on prescribed Herd Management Areas.

- Establishing appropriate management levels that are in balance with the ecosystem and other uses.
- Managing wild horse and burro populations on the range and monitoring the animals and their habitat.
- Determining whether AML should be achieved by removal or destruction of excess animals, or other options such as sterilization or natural controls on population levels.
- Maintaining healthy herds and healthy rangelands by continually removing excess animals and attempting to reduce population growth rates using other options such as fertility control.
- Assisting the United States Forest Service with operational aspects of wild horse and burro management on Forest Service Lands.

Critical Factors

Factors impacting performance include the following: expenses associated with the reduced public demand for horses (sale or adoption) and the costs to provide the animals with lifetime holding; fluctuating costs of hay and fuel; and emergency gathers.

Comparison of Wild Horse and Burro Costs

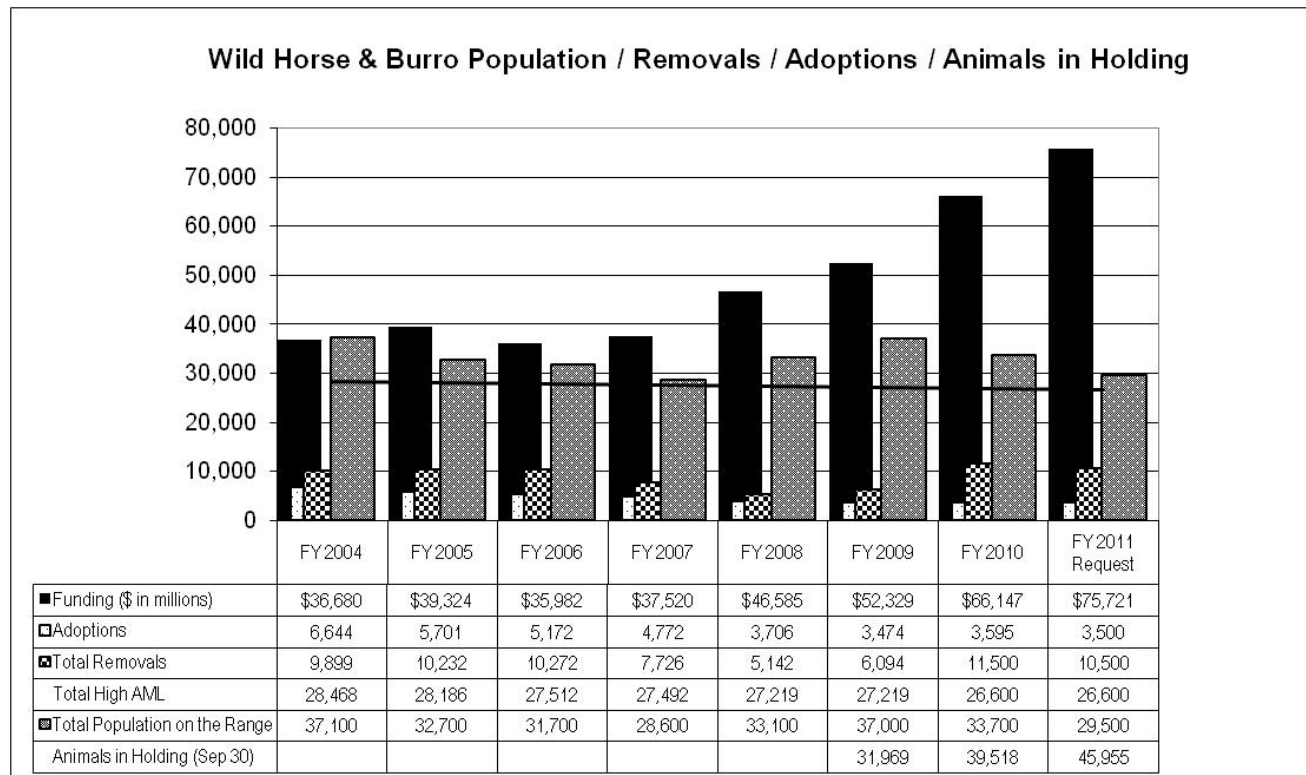


Note: The majority of program expenses are holding costs. Since 2002, holding costs have increased from 52.5 percent to 67.9 percent.

Adoptions and sales of wild horses have steadily declined (about 50 percent) from 7,630 animals placed in FY 2001 to 3,706 placed in FY 2008; adoptions are vital to assisting in diminishing the number of animals in holding as horses live approximately 30-years and the mortality rate in long-term holding is estimated to be 3 percent annually.

In FY 2009, the Bureau was able to acquire an additional 7,000 animal capacity in long-term holding, and have had a number of inquiries from landowners interested in providing this service. Historically, it has been easier for BLM to obtain long-term holding facility contracts when cattle prices are low. It is difficult to predict the availability of land for long-term holding and the Secretary's initiative for the purchase of preserves will give the BLM greater flexibility by allowing for public access, an increase in educational and marketing opportunities, and the potential to increase tourism for nearby communities, and reduce holding costs through partnership preserves. The graph below illustrates the total number of animals on the range,

those removed from the range, the number of animals adopted, and the number of animals in a holding facility.



Note: Funding levels include appropriated funds, reimbursable funds, benefiting subactivities (prior years), and reprogrammings. Total High AML means the population level where the wild horses and burros are in ecological balance with their occupied habitat. Total Population on the Range is the number of animals after the annual census is conducted in February.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- **In FY 2009** – The population on the range increased to approximately 37,000 animals resulting in the need to request a reprogramming of \$9.3 million. The total program costs for this FY 2009 was \$52.4 million.
- **In FY 2010** – The enacted appropriation of \$63.986 million will enable BLM to conduct gathers and remove animals from the range to holding facilities, maintain the animals in holding, aggressively promote adoptions, fund herd management activities on the range for progress toward achieving appropriate management levels in the near future, meet holding and other fixed costs, and increase the application and implementation of sex ratio and fertility control.
- **In FY 2011** – The BLM will care for approximately 45,000 horses in holding facilities at a projected cost of \$47.8 million.
- The BLM partners with the United States Forest Service (USFS) to provide expertise and operating resources to gather wild horses and burros to meet the strategic goal of appropriate management levels. The USFS annually transfers funds to BLM, as authorized by Congress, to remove, prepare, hold and adopt excess horses and burros from National Forest System lands.

Other Partnerships and Funding Sources



The BLM provides trained mustangs for several programs including the Correctional Facilities to Federal government departments and agencies, such as the Border Patrol, at minimal cost to the taxpayers. These trained animals are also available for adoption.

The BLM uses innovative ways to boost the public's awareness of the adoption program, including media advertisements and public events. The program continues to grow its partnership with the Mustang Heritage Foundation, which is responsible for the "Extreme Mustang Makeover" and the "Trainer Incentive Program." The latter offers incentives to trainers who assist the BLM by gentling and adopting wild horses. The BLM will continue to partner with Take Pride in America® and the Ford Motor Co. to promote the "Save the Mustangs Fund," which funds private adoptions of older animals or animals that are not in the adoption pipeline.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2009, the population on the range increased to approximately 37,000 animals resulting in the need to request a reprogramming of \$9.3 million. The total program costs for this FY 2009 was \$52.4 million.
- In FY 2010, the BLM plans to remove 11,500 animals from the range and 3,595 adopted.
- In FY 2010, the BLM will issue new program guidance and policy for estimating wild horse population numbers.
- In fiscal years 2004 through 2009, the BLM applied fertility control on 2,396 mares in 76 Herd Management Areas. In FY 2010, 750 mares will receive fertility control treatments.
- Since the creation of the Extreme Mustang Makeover in 2007 by the Mustang Heritage Foundation, about 1,680 animals have been adopted and placed in homes because of this program and the recognition of the 'mustang' as a valuable and desirable animal. In collaboration with partners, more than eight events will occur in FY 2010.
- The Mustang Heritage Foundation continues to promote the Trainer Incentive Program utilizing notable horsemen/horsewomen to foster and train and directly adopt the animals. In September 2009, the Mustang Heritage Foundation partnered with BLM and several other organizations for the 1st National Wild Horse Adoption Day. Adoptions took place throughout the country in observance of this day and over 507 animals were adopted. Both organizations plan to annually host and celebrate National Wild Horse Adoption Day.
- In fiscal years 2001 through 2009, the BLM removed over 84,000 wild horses and burros from public lands and adopted over 51,000.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

A requested increase in funding from the FY 2010 enacted level, including \$12.0 million in the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program and \$42.5 million in the Land Acquisition account that performance in the subactivity will still include the following:

- In partnership with the Humane Society of the United States, reduce population growth by increasing fertility control of mares using Porcine Zona Pellucida (PZP) by way of gathers, treatments and releases; and adjusting the sex ratio of stallions through gathers, gelding and releases.
- Continue herd management activities, which include accelerating efforts toward achieving and maintaining wild horse and burro populations at appropriate management levels (AML) by gathering and removing the animals from the range.
- In February following the fall gather season, estimate the population of wild horses and burros on the range.
- Intensify research to acquire longer acting fertility control agents.
- Increase adoptions and sales through new policies and expanded partnerships that will include special events and showcases, virtual adoptions, and the trainer incentive programs. The program will continue working with partners to develop new marketing strategies and incentives.
- Initiate the implementation of a portion of the Secretary's Wild Horse Initiative, which involves the purchase of lands and the creation of wild horse preserves on productive grasslands of the Midwest or Eastern portion of the United States. Please refer to the Land Acquisition subactivity and the General Statement for more information.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	44% 78/ 180	66% 119/ 180	71% 128/180	+5%	85% 153/ 180
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$57,406	\$78,980	\$91,325	+\$12,345	\$91,325
Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$736	\$724,587	\$652,321	-\$72,266	\$596,895
Comment:	<p>In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$12,000,000 which will result in a 5% improvement, or an additional 9 Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. The 2011 increase allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold additional horses, and continue adoption events. In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$26,528,000 which allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which will result in a 22% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives of FY 2009. In 2010, the BLM received \$63.9 million in direct appropriations for the WH&B program. The actual performance measure cost includes: direct and indirect appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. The Herd Management Area number has been reduced from 199 to 180. Smaller Herd Management Areas have been combined to facilitate efficiencies in management.</p> <p>Note: FY 2010 Budget Justifications state that smaller HMAs in BLM Nevada was combined to form larger complexes, and this change would reduce the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. The planned change of 188 was actually reduced to 180 HMAs in 2009.</p>								
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros (number).	5,790	4,920	3,739	3,325	3,398	3,595	3,500	-95	3,000
Long Term Hold Wild Horses and Burros (number feed days).	new in 2008	new in 2008	7,887,182	8,322,000	7,079,142	8,966,500	10,251,500	+1,285,000	10,610,700
Prepare/Hold Wild Horses and Burros (short term holding-number feed days).	9,566,927	10,416,712	3,332,207	3,681,050	3,710,077	3,710,435	5,601,230	+1,890,795	75,347,735
Comments:	In 2008, holding for Wild Horses and Burros is split into two separate targets, long term and short term holding.								
Gather/Remove Wild Horses and Burros (number)	9,310	6,420	5,221	5,500	5603	11,500	10,500	-1,000	13,100